

His 2nd set of memoirs "the Comentarii
de Bello Civili" in 3 books is one of the
prime sources for events of 49-48 BC
(the authorship of the 3 supplementary books
on the wars in Egypt, Africa, and Spain
in 48-45 BC is a vexed question)

100 - 44 BC

Caesar as Historian

Gaius Julius Caesar, the most important political and military figure in middle of 1st Cen BC, prepared two books in the heat of his military campaigns.

His *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, military memoir in 7 books on his policies toward and Campaign Against the Gauls, Germans, and Britons in 59-52 BC (one of his officers Aulus Hirtius completed the story, carrying it down to 50 BC)

Atlantic sides

C/OT BC

Stoic philosopher POSIDONIUS
undertakes a scientific voyage
to Spain to determine whether
the sun hisses when setting
in the Atlantic. He makes the
first reference to deep sounding
as he records depth of sea near
Sardinia as 1,000 fathoms
and takes measurements of

100 BC

1 Roman pes (foot) was
just over $11 \frac{1}{2}$ inches
~~31.75 cm~~

Their Pace (PASSUS) of five feet
was about $4 \text{ ft } 10 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in.}$

1000 Passus = 1 Roman mile
which was about 1,618 yards
 $1,618 \text{ yds } 3 \text{ ft } 4 \text{ in.} = 4854 \text{ ft} = 0.9193 \text{ Eng. mi.}$

100 BC

1 Roman libra was made up
of 12 oz. ea. weighing about
28.35 grams

100 BC

Development of oppida in western Europe - large fortified settlements with houses, craft workshops and storerooms

Camel introduced into SAHARAN Africa. Spectacular rock-cut city of PETRA, capital of Nabataean Kingdom in Arabia, reaches its apogee

Spread of Indian religions and ideas to South-East Asia along maritime trade routes.

100 BC

Roman Calendar

The days following the Kalends of each month were considered highly unfavorable. Even religious ceremonies were not permitted.

This is also true for the day after the Nones and the day after the Ides.

come to be based on property qualification, those
wealthier voted first. Wealthier had fewer
members per century. Presided over by a
consul or praetor

(a) Elected consuls, praetors, and censors (2)
(2) (M7BE-6)

b. Declaration of War and ratification
of Peace Treaties. Some legislation

C100 BC

COMITIA CENTURIATA

Made up of Citizens

Divided into 193 voting Centuries.

Originally derived from military organization of citizen militia

membership was based on possession of a standard of equipment. Eighteen

equestrian (cavalry) centuries at the top (Equites equo publico - able to claim a horse paid for by the state). 1st

C100B C

COMITIA TRIBUTA

Made up of citizens including patricians
Divided into 35 tribes (4 urban, 31 rural)
membership based on ancestry.

Presided over by a Consul, praetor
or Curule Aedile (2 per yr)

- (a) Election of Curule aediles (2 per yr), Quaestors
+ special commissioners.
- (b) Passed legislation:

100 BC

SATURNINUS who had schemes
for giving tribunes almost dictatorial
authority.

He died a violent death

Terrain and across Lake Titicaca
to their City, There, the blocks were
ground to an accuracy of one-fiftieth
of an inch and built into vast
structures. In one of the walls of Kullasasaya
is a block weighing 150 tons

100 BC to AD 1000

The city of TIRAHUANACO stood south of TITICACO. It flourished from 100 BC to AD 1000. Its inhabitants left no written records. They had no beasts of burden, no wheels, w even rollers, and their only tools were of stone. Yet they transported enormous boulders from the nearest quarry, 25 mi over rugged

C/100 BC

CONCILIUM PLEBIS

only plebeians allowed to attend
divided into 35 tribes (4 urban, 31 rural)
membership based on ancestry
Presided over by a Tribune of the plebs

- A. Elected 10 tribunes of plebs and the plebeian aediles (2/yr) + special commissioners
- B. Passed legislation

Father was C. Julius Caesar (praetor)
One of his sisters Julia
Also Julius Caesar's only daughter was Julia
(married Pompey) (she was daughter of
Cornelia (Caesar's 2nd wife) (Pompey's 4th wife))

Caesar's 3 male cousins (the Aemilii
Colli) were liberal nobles of unusual
courage who could be relied upon
to oppose Sulla.

100 BC

Birth of Caesar

Noisy quarter of SUBURBA, a short distance from the FORUM

Mother AURELIA

Caesar's two sisters (both named Julia)
Sister of Caesar's father had married MARIUS

100 BC (684 AUC

(correct) ~~654~~ ~~653~~
AUC AUC

CAESAR WAS BORN

Some authorities say July 12

QUINTILIS. Some say July 13

Encyc Britannica says July 12 or 13, 100 BC

His father: Gaius Caesar

died when Julius was 16

Julius became Pater Familias

His mother: Aurelia

He was a patrician by birth

$$AUC = 754 - 100 = 654 AUC$$

It begins with restoration of
Temple 165 BC

3rd & 4th Maccabees, also
found in the SEPTUAGINT were
not included in St. Jerome's
VULGATE.

1st & 2nd Maccabees are not
included in the Hebrew Bible.
The protestants place them in
the APOCRYPHA

100BC

FIRST MACCABEES was originally written in Hebrew and is usually dated 100BC. Begins with rebellion of MATTHATHIAS (c 167BC) and ends with murder of Simon (135BC).

Second Maccabees was probably in Greek late in 1st Cent BC.

100BC

1912Dates J-BK

Morris was Consul for the
6th term.

100 B.C.

1912 Dates J-BK

Strife between Jews and the
Pharisees & Sadducees after 100 B.C.

C100BC

The Camel (first domesticated in Central Asia) was introduced into Africa and made possible a rapid expansion of trans-SAHARAN Trade.

C/BBB

Chinese development of paper.

100BC

LUCIUS, APPULEIUS SATURNINUS
was Tribune of the plebs.

Toward end of 100 BC he
began to cross the "Head Count"

was partially the result of his relationship
to MARIUS

throughout his career, he
had infrequent attacks
of EPILEPSY

July 12, 100 BC

4/20/93

Gaius Julius Caesar was born
His family, gens Julia, was ancient and
patrician, but at the time of his birth
it was only beginning to emerge
as an influential family in Roman
politics. Caesar's Aunt Julia
married MARIVS, the successful
general and leader of the POPULARIS
Party. Caesar's Anti-Senatorial attitude

July 12, 100 BC.

According to tradition,
Julius Caesar was born

c. 100 BC
149-103 BC

1912 Dates J-BK


800 fragments of satires (the
longest with only 13 verses) by
GAIVS LUCILIUS, the originator
of Latin satirical composition.
(149-103 BC)

July 12, 100BC

Gaius Julius Caesar (the Dictator)
was born in Rome Italy

Theodor Mommsen in his
"History of Rome" says he should
be 102

His aunt Julia was married
to MARIUS

$\alpha = -$, for $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\alpha -$ equals $\frac{1}{12}$
(uncia). To write out smaller
fractions Romans divided the uncia into
24 scrupuli and each scrupulus into
8 Calci, and so forth. Each of these smaller
groupings had their own symbols and names
as \mathcal{H} for $\frac{1}{96}$, called a drachma, an  for
 $\frac{1}{304}$, called a Calco.

C 100 BC

Duncan:Cal

Romans organized their fractions around a division of one into 12 parts. This grew out of their system of weights which was based on a unit of measurement called an as, split into twelve uncias. Symbols were assigned to each fraction with 1 equaling an as (one whole) and 5 equaling $\frac{1}{2}$ (six uncias),

100 BC

By 1st cent. BC - most years
only 6 Praetors elected
but sometimes 8

From Sulla's time on
Praetors were Judges

obliged to leave Rome, going to Asia

100 BC

Marcius was elected consul for the 6th time - 100 BC

He now tried to become supreme, and instead of uniting the people against the corrupt government, he endeavored to please both parties and failed to keep his promise to either, vacillating from one to the other. He gained the hatred of both and was

100 BC

Water wheel invented
in the Near East

C100 BC - AD100

Dead Sea Scrolls documents
dating from C100 BC to AD100
and containing Hebrew and
Aramaic biblical and
liturgical writings
1947-1956 - Found in caves
near the Dead Sea.
Essene sect;

1000c

Aristotle invented
2 + dimensional working model
of the heavens with sights
for observation

2 concentric flat discs, one fixed
representing the observer on Earth
the other moving, which can be rotated
to represent the appearance of the celestial
sphere

C100BC

(Rome)

IUGERUM

Consisted of 0.623 of an acre
(or 0.252 of a hectare)

marking risings and settings of celestial bodies along the horizon, the Mayas were able to arrive at a figure for the duration of the astronomical yr. that is actually more accurate than the figure of our Gregorian Calendar.

Astronomical yr.	365,2422 days	1900 +
Mayan Cal. yr	365,2420 days	
Gregorian Cal yr	365,2425 days	
Julian Cal. yr.	365,2500 days	

C 100 BC

Mayan

Chronology

The ancient Maya of Mexico and Central America, seem to have been the 1st people in the world to realize the indispensability of setting a fixed starting point from which to reckon their chronological era. By making observations from their lofty pyramid temples with a clear sweep of the horizon in all directions, and by carefully

100BC
2100YA

On a wooden chest unearthed from a tomb 2,100 yrs. ago are painted the twenty-eight mansions (Zodiac). It shows the system had already been perfected at that early date

150 BC \longrightarrow
DENARIUS (-i)

A small Roman silver coin,
25 of which equalled the
gold AUREUS

1585C →
DECURIO(-nes)

An officer in command of
the turma (squadron) of an
ala,
also a town councillor

100 BC + \rightarrow
ALA(-e)

An auxiliary cavalry unit of
500 or 1000 men.

100 B.C.

PRIMUS PILUS (PRINIPILARES)

The chief centurion of a
legion who commanded
the 1st Cohort.

The rank gives him equestrian
status after a year's service.

100 BC

Ides

15th of March, May, July, and October
13th of Jan, Feb, Apr, June, Aug, Sept, Nov, Dec

100 BC

Kalends.

1st of month
originally coincided with
appearance of New moon

100 BC

names

7th of Mar, May, July, Oct.

5th of Jan, Feb, Apr, Jun, Aug, Sep Nov Dec

© 100 BC —

NEW YEAR

China

The New Year begins at the
first new moon over China
between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19
Celebrated for a 4 day period

100 BC - 1 BC

~~653~~ AUC - ~~753~~ AUC

654 AUC

1ST. CENT BC

654 AUC = 100 BC
Correct

$754 \text{ AUC} = 1 \text{ AD}$
 $753 \text{ AUC} = 1 \text{ BC}$ } ~~Exigite~~
Chronologists

Subtract BC from 754

Ex $44 \text{ BC} = ? \text{ AUC}$

$$= 754 - 44 = 710 \text{ AUC}$$

For AD AUC = $754 + \text{AD} - 1$

$$1000 \text{ AUC} = 754 - 1 + \text{AD}$$

1000 AUC = 247 AD

and in Chapin he retired for some years into obscurity.
Meantime another War brought to the front the other &
general of the time, the champion of the Aristocrats

100 BC, 99 BC

CIVIL DISORDER

In defiance of the constitution, MARIUS had been elected consul each year while the peril lasted. Thus he had held the consulship five successive yrs. Perhaps it could have been that he could have been king.

He was given another consulship; but he was as incapable in politics as he was great in war. The feeling between democrats and aristocrats ran high, and finally broke into street war (Dec. 100 BC). MARIUS looked on while his radical friends were massacred. Then he found himself in disgrace with both parties;

100 BC

Marcius consul for 6th time

Dec. 100 B.C

Marinus looked on while his
radical friends were massacred

the Capitol and imprisoned them, but
was unable to save Saturninus from
the mob, who pelted him to death
Dec 10, 100 BC

99 BC Dec 10, 108 BC

Lucius Appuleius Saturninus
was tribune - elected for 99 BC
Associated with Marius
He faced through a series of
demagogic revolutionary
measures by violent means
Marius as consul was requested by
the Senate to restore order; he besieged
Saturninus and his supporters in

100 BC

LUCIUS APPULEIUS SATURNINUS
was Tribune elect for 97 BC

went off on a trip to the East. The Senate had
won again. Quiet reigned for several years, but it
was only on the surface - Italy was seething with
discontent.

100 BC(?)

When Marius returned home victorious his friends SATURNINUS and GLAUCIA completely outshone him and he let them become his masters. Their seizure of the Capitol drove the Senate to declare martial law. Marius had either to destroy his demagogue friends or overthrow the Senate. He chose the former course, and thus lost the backing of the people. His soldiers were already disbanded, and he himself, discredited,

100 BC born [654 AUC]

44 BC died
(710 AUC)

Gaius Julius Caesar

TRADITIONAL DATE

SOME GIVE JULY 12, 102 BC [652 AUC]

SOME GIVE JULY 12, 100 BC.

JULY 12 EVEN MORE UNCERTAIN
THAN YR.

He was about 56 yrs when he
died

innocent travelers and even raided coast towns
to get their victims

Mexico was elected consul for the 6th
time. With a devoted army at his back
and the votes of some enthusiastic in his
support, he could have done anything he wished;
no reform would have been too hard for him
to carry out. And reform was badly needed.
People were doing as they pleased in the east
and the west; even to supplying the slaves
which were in demand for cotton plantation
owners. The great ~~human~~ ^{human} ~~thousand~~ ^{thousand} of

100Bc

Gaius Marius and LUCIUS
VALERIUS were Consuls.

JULY 13, 100BC

GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

Caesar was born. His father also named Gaius Julius Caesar, was Gaius Marius's brother-in-law. His father married AURELIA who was connected with the prominent Aurelii family. The father died about 85BC.

100BC

EARLY ROMANS

observed an 8-day market week
correspondingly roughly with the
moon's quarter phases

They observed 8-day market
arrangement until time of
Constantine,

12 JULY 100 B.C.

JULIUS CAESAR

was born
some say 13 July

Some say 102 B.C.

c 100 BC

The Camel, first domesticated in central Asia was introduced into Africa c 100 BC and made possible a rapid expansion of trans-Saharan trade

100 BC

First Chinese ships
reach India

100 BC

The Text of Isaiah (Book 7) from
the Cave of QUMRAN had been copied
about 100 BC

A very small silver coin, the Sestertius
was worth one quarter of a denarius

100BC

Rome

Denarius, Denarii

Save for a very rare issue in two of gold coins, the denarius was the largest denomination of coin under the Roman Republic. Of pure silver, it contained 3.5 grams of the metal and was about the size of a denier - very small. There were 6, 250 denarii to 1 silver Talent. Accounts were always expressed in Sesterces, not Denarii.

By 150 BC

Rome

most years saw 6 praetors elected,
but sometimes 8.

Sulla brought the number
up to 8 during his dictatorship,
but limited praetorian duties
during his yr of office to
presiding over his new standing
courts. From this time on,
Praetors were Judges.

Laws.

Many trials were held in it
up until SULLA established his standing
courts.

C 100 BC

ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE
POPULAR ASSEMBLY (COMITIA POPULI
TRIBUNATA). Allowed full participation
of patricians & was tribal in nature.
It was convoked in the 35 tribes into
which all Roman citizens were placed. Called
together by a CONSOLE or PRAETOR, it normally met
in the WELL of the COMITIA. It elected Censors,
Aediles, the quaestors, and the tribunes of the
soldiers. It could formulate and pass

Divided into units of 8 soldiers
+ 2 noncombatants who tented
and messes together

ground their own wheat; made their own
bread; porridge and other staples

were provided with well salted or smoked
bacon or pork for flavoring, and ate dried
fruit

100 BC

Legion:

4,280 Roman soldiers

60 centurions

1,600 non-combatant servants

300 artillerymen

100 skilled artificers

~~300~~ 30 pieces of artillery

more catapultae (high arrows)

than ballistae (rocks & boulders size of man's head)

Caesar increased artillery to 50 pcs

100 BC

COHORT

$\frac{1}{6}$ of a Roman Legion. 1000 infantrymen
(if full strength) and 120 horsemen

A tribune was in charge of a Cohort
Centurions were in charge of
100 men (when up to strength)

C 100 BC

In ancient Rome there were fewer than 20 first names for males, among them CAIUS, MARCUS, QUINTUS, LUCIUS, and DECIMUS

Caesar's full name was.
CAIUS JULIUS (of the Julia clan) Caesar
(of the Caesar family).

July 12, 105 B.C.

Caesar was born

July 12, 100 BC

Roman dictator Julius Caesar
was born

Enterprise: July 12, 2001

answering to
only the legion's commander (either one of
the elected tribunes of the soldiers, or
one of the general's legats)

Among Roman military men
he wore greaves covering his shins; he also
wore a shirt of scales rather than chain links.
His helmet crest projected sideways rather than
back-to-front. He carried a stout knob-knive
of vine-wood. He always wore many
decorations

100BC

Centurion commanded the century - 80 legionaries and 20 non-combatant servants

Each Cohort had 6 Centurions & 6 Centurions with the senior man the pilus prior (commanded the senior century and the entire Cohort)
In a legion, the legion's most senior Centurion was the *primus Pilus*

elected the plebeian aediles and
tribunes of the plebs. The normal
place for its assemblage was the Wall
of the Comitia.

C 100 BC

PLEBEIAN ASSEMBLY
(COMITIA PLEBIS TRIBUTA ^{or} CONCILIUM
PLEBIS).

met in 35 tribes but did NOT allow
participation of patricians. The only magistrate
allowed to chair it was TRIBUNE OF PLEBS

It had the right to enact laws (strictly
plebiscites) and CONDUCT TRIALS, though this
was far less common after SULLA established
his standing courts. Its members

C 100 BC

5 Classes of Roman Citizens

1st Richest

2nd

3rd

Rarely voted in Centuriate Assembly

4th

} never voted in Centuriate Assembly

5th Poorest

Poorer yet = Capite Censi
= Head Count

2100 BC

One Roman mile ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the present mile)
of the Appian Way cost the equivalent
of 13,500 to build 1 mile.

14 to 16 feet wide + 2 elevated
walkways

20 light-armed soldiers, the remainder being equipped with oblong shields; moreover, those ^{were} called light-armed who carried only a spear (hasta) and javelin.

This front line in the battle consisted of the flower of the young men who were growing ripe for service. Behind them were stationed an equal number of men, called principes, made up of men of a more stalwart age, all carrying oblong shields and furnished with superior weapons. This body of 30 principes was called the antepilani because behind the standards there were stationed 15 other companies each of which was divided into three sections, the first section in each

and it is, as you know, in an...
points obliquely upwards, as it does
lattice line, well interfused by a knitting
palisade. By the principles now also

① At first the larvae used the small
round shield (clipeus); afterwards, when
they began to receive pay for making
across, the oblong shield (scutellum) was
adopted. The earlier phalange formation
anterior to the MACEODONIAN one, came afterwards
like a line of battle formed by companies
(manipuli!), the rear phalan being drawn
up in a number of units, the
front line consisted of the hastati, forming
15 maniples placed at a short distance
from each other. The maniples had

despised alike by the people he had championed
and the aristocracy he had saved.

100 BC

Marius faced the bitterest choice of his life. It seemed a miserable end to his long career of service to the common people of Rome that he should now attack their leaders and his former friends. And yet he too distrusted the appeal to violence and saw in revolution more ill than it could cure. He led a force against the rebels, let Saturninus be stoned to death, and then fled to a gloomy retirement.

sixth of an as (5d) per modius, a peck. The Senate sought to protect the Treasury and itself by having a Tribune forbid the submission of these measures to a vote, but SATURNINUS proceeded with the voting nevertheless.

Violence flared up on both sides. When Saturninus' bands killed CAIUS MEMMIUS, one of the most respected of the aristocracy, the Senate took its final resort and, by a Senatus-consultum de republica defendenda, ordered Marius as consul to suppress the revolt.

100 BC

Marius was elected Consul for the 6th time. The tribune was LUCIUS SATURNINUS, a fiery radical who was resolved to achieve the goals of the GRAECI by law if possible, otherwise by force. He pleased Marius with a bill that bestowed colonial lands upon the veterans of the recent campaign, and Marius raised no objection when he lowered the price of state-dried corn from $6 \frac{1}{3}$ asses (39¢) to five

100 BC

Marius suppresses SATURNINUS.

Birth of Julius Caesar.

c 100 BC

WEEK (Market Week)

West Africa Tubas -	4 days.
Central America	5 days
Ancient Assyrians	6 days
Ancient Romans	8 days
INCAS	10 days.
Israelites	7 days.

100 BC

QUINTUS LUTATIUS CATULUS
acquired the property on the
Palatine that was confiscated
in 121 BC from FLACCUS

other gained the hatred of both and
was obliged to leave Rome, going
to ASIA.

100 BC

MARIUS was elected CONSUL for the 6th time. He now tried to become supreme, and instead of uniting with the people against the corrupt gov't. he endeavored to please both parties, and failing to keep his promises to either, vacillating from one to the

100 BC

Steirups for horses

100 BC

Musical notation : China

c. 100 BC and following

Romans worked on an 8-day cycle, the last day of which was a market day.

c. 100 BC & following

Roman Forum

A timekeeper shouted out the noon hour as the sun passed between the Rostrum and the GRECOSTASIS, two of the most prominent buildings.

c100 BC

Wheel bearings invented.
on a wagon found at DEJBERG,
Jutland.

c 100 BC

Stone bridge invented - Roman
engineers (Tiber R. - Rome)

C100 BC

Strabo explores HIPPARCHUS describes
regularity of monsoon in Arabian
Sea and India.

July 12, 100 BC

Died 3/15/ 44 BC.

Gaius Julius Caesar was born
(Theodor Mommsen - History of Rome says
born 102.

of purest patrician ancestry
intimately associated with the
rule of the senatorial oligarchy,
yet from early youth he was a
champion of the popular party

100 BC - 1 BC

Glass blowing introduced
c 1st century BC. in
Babylon.

100 BC - AD 300

MITHRAISM - Ancient cult
of sun-god flourished 100 BC -
A.D. 300 - introduced into
Rome 67 BC popular among
Roman soldiers, superseded
by Christianity in 4th century

100 BC

BEDFORD MOUND

Buried near a man who
smoked tobacco in Illinois
2000 yrs ago, was a stone pipe
shaped like a beaver with
freshwater pearls for eyes and
bone for teeth.

100 BC

Mound City

Ohio was the home of the mound-building Hopewell people, hunters and fishermen who traded with people from Montana to Florida.

Many corpses buried in the mounds were bedecked from head to toe in pearls and surrounded with sculptures and patterns.

in a number of campaigns between 58 & 50; In 49
after being instructed by the Senate to lay down
his command (illegal?) he crossed Rubicon.
Began Roman Civil War (49-45). Aided
Cleopatra of Egypt (49), and assumed title
of Dictator

100BC - 44BC

(GAIUS) JULIUS CAESAR

b July 12 or 13, 100 BC in Rome
d Mar 15, 44 BC, Rome

(Encyc Britannica Micro

Patrician by birth. Caesar married Cornelia (d? 67 BC)
in 84 BC. Became prosecuting advocate in Rome
78 BC. Was elected quaestor (69 or 68 BC). Elected curule
aedile for 65 BC. In 63 elected pontifex maximus.
In 62 elected praetor. Became gov of Further Spain
(61-60). Formed 1st Triumvirate in 60 BC w/ Pompey & Crassus.
Was elected consul for 59. Caesar conquered Gaul

C100BC

LAW OF THE PRAETORS. On assuming office the praetor announced the principles, sometimes novel, which would govern his decisions.

The praetors also contributed greatly to making practice more flexible.

The JUDEX considered the evidence and gave judgement.